

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By *PHILIP WHITE*.

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It is further agreed that the vessels of one high contracting party, having entered into the ports of the other, will be permitted to confine themselves to unloading such part only of their cargoes, as the Captain or owner may wish, and that they may freely depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked upon, and erased from, the manifest exhibiting the enumeration of the articles with which the vessel was laden; which manifest shall be presented entire at the Custom House of the place where the vessel shall have entered. Nothing shall be paid on that part of the cargo which the vessel shall carry away, and with which it may continue its voyage, to one, or several other parts of the same country; were to discharge of the remainder of its cargo, composed of articles which importation is permitted, on paying the duties chargeable upon its or it may proceed to any



les droits qui y sont appliqués, et il pourra s'en aller dans tout autre pays. Il est cependant entendu que les droits, impôts ou charges quelconques, qui sont ou seront payables pour les batimens memes, doivent être acquies au premier port ou ils comptent le chargement, ou en déchargement une partie, mais qu'aucuns droits, impôts ou charges pareils ne seront demandés de nouveau dans les ports du même pays ou lesdits batimens pourroient vouloir entrer apres, à moins que les nations ne soient sujetes à quelques droits particuliers dans le même cas.

**ARTICLE XIII.**  
Chaque des Hautes Parties Contractantes accorde à l'autre la faculté d'entretenir dans ses ports et places de commerce, des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, qui jouiront de toute la protection, et recevront toute l'assistance nécessaire pour remplir dûment leurs fonctions; mais il est expressément déclaré que dans le cas d'une conduite illégale ou improprie envers les lois ou le gouvernement du pays dans lequel lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, résideroient ils pourroient être poursuivis et punis conformément aux lois et privés de l'exercice de leurs fonctions par le Gouvernement officiel qui sera connoître à l'autre ses motifs pour avoir agi ainsi, bien entendu cependant que les archives et documents relatifs aux affaires du Consulat seront à l'abri de toute recherche, et devront être soigneusement conservés sous le sceau des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, et de l'autorité de l'Empereur ou de son résident.

Les Consuls, Vice Consuls, et Agens de Commerce, ou ceux qui seroient dûment autorisés à les suppléer auront le droit, commettre, de servir de juges et d'arbitres dans les différends qui pourroient s'élever entre les capitaines et les équipages des batimens de la nation dont ils soignent les intérêts, sans que les autorités locales puissent y intervenir, à moins que la conduite des équipages ou du capitaine ne trouble la tranquillité ou la tranquillité du pays, ou que lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce ne requerront leur intervention pour faire exécuter ou maintenir leurs décisions. Bien entendu que cette espèce de jugement ou d'arbitrage ne saurait priver les parties contendantes du droit qu'elles ont, d'appeler de leur décision aux autorités judiciaires de leur patrie.

**ARTICLE XIV.**  
Les Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, seront autorisés à requérir l'assistance des autorités locales pour l'arrestation, la détention, et l'emprisonnement de deserteurs des navires de guerre et de marchands de leur pays, et ils adresseront, pour cet objet, aux tribunaux, juges et officiers compétens, et reciteront par écrit, les deserteurs susmentionnés, en prouvant par la communication des registres des navires, ou des listes de l'équipage, ou par d'autres documents officiels, que de tels individus ont fait partie desdits équipages, et cette réclamation ainsi prouvée l'extradition ne sera refusée.

De tels deserteurs, lorsqu'ils auront été arrêtés, seront mis à la disposition desdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agens de Commerce, et pourroient être enfermés dans les prisons publiques, à la réquisition et aux frais de ceux qui les réclament, pour être envoyés aux navires auxquels ils appartiennent, ou à d'autres de la même nation. Mais s'ils ne sont pas renvoyés dans l'espace de deux mois, à compter du jour de leur arrestation, ils seront mis en liberté, et ne seront plus arrêtés pour la même cause.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que si le deserteur se trouve avoir commis quelque crime ou délit, il pourra être surêté à son extradition, jusqu'à ce que le tribunal saisi de l'affaire, aura rendu sa sentence, et que celle-ci sera en son exécution.

**ARTICLE XV.**  
Dans le cas où quelque batiment de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aura échoué, fait naufrage, ou souffert quelque autre dommage sur les côtes de la domination de l'autre, il sera donné tout aide et assistance aux personnes, naufrages, ou qui se trouveront en danger et à leur patrie. Les batimens et les marchandises naufragées, ou leur produit, s'ils ont été vendus, seront restitués à leurs propriétaires ou ayant cause, s'ils sont réclamés dans l'an et jour, en payant les frais de sauvetage que payeroient les batimens dans les mêmes cas. Et les compensations de sauvetage ne pourroient être acceptées leurs services que dans les mêmes cas, et après les mêmes délais qui seroient accordés aux capitaines et aux équipages nationaux. Les Gouvernemens, respectifs veilleront d'ailleurs à ce que ces compensations ne se permettent point de vexations ou d'injustices.

**ARTICLE XVI.**  
Il est convenu que les batimens qui arriveront directement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, à un port de la domination de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvege, ou des territoires de ce dit Royaume en Europe, à un port des Etats Unis, et qui seroient pourvus d'un certificat de santé donné par l'officier compétent à cet égard d'un port où les batimens sont sortis, et assurant qu'aucune maladie malfébrile ou contagieuse n'existant dans ce port, ne seront soumis à aucune autre quarantaine.

other countries. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are, or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, must be paid at the first port where they shall break bulk, or unload part of their cargoes; but that no duties, imposts, or charges, of the same description shall be demanded anew in the ports of the same country, which such vessels might, afterwards, wish to enter, unless national vessels be, in similar cases, subject to some ulterior duties.

**ARTICLE XIII.**  
Each of the high contracting parties grant to the other, the privilege of appointing, in its commercial ports and places, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents who shall enjoy the full protection, and receive all the assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared, that, in case of illegal or improper conduct, with respect to the laws or Government of the country in which said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government, which shall acquaint the other with its motives for having thus acted; it being understood, however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be exempted from all search, and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents; and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment, or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

**ARTICLE XIV.**  
The said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of their local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country; and, for this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, naming, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and in this declaration being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But, if not sent back within the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

**ARTICLE XV.**  
In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coasts of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels and merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid by national vessels in the same circumstances; and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays, as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels. Moreover, the respective governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitrary acts.

**ARTICLE XVI.**  
It is agreed that vessels arriving directly from the United States of America, at a port within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the territories of his said Majesty in Europe, at a port of the United States, and provided with a bill of health granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port whence such vessels shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessel shall have arrived; after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargoes; provided always, that there shall be on board no person who, during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not, during their passage, have communicated with any vessel liable, itself, to undergo a quarantine; and that the country whence they came shall not, at that time, be so far infected or suspected, that, before their arrival, an order had been issued, in consequence of which all vessels com-

ing from that country should be considered as suspected, and consequently subject to quarantine.

**ARTICLE XVII.**  
The second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth articles of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at Paris on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred eighty-three, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden, together with the first, second, fourth, and fifth separate articles, signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries, are revived, and made applicable to all the countries under the dominion of the present high contracting parties, and shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, in the contents of the present treaty; it being understood that the stipulations contained in the articles above cited, shall always be considered as in no manner affecting the conventions concluded by either party with other nations, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred eighty-three, and the revival of said articles by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Stockholm, by the present high contracting parties, on the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

**ARTICLE XVIII.**  
Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured, or condemned for having attempted, at a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessels could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

**ARTICLE XIX.**  
The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty; it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

**ARTICLE XX.**  
The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of nine months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, by duplicates and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

**SEPARATE ARTICLE.**  
Certain relations of proximity and ancient connexions having led to regulations for the importation of the products of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway into the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that of the products of Finland into Sweden and Norway in vessels of the respective countries, by special stipulations of a treaty still in force, and whose renewal forms, at this time, the subject of a negotiation between the Courts of Sweden and Norway and Russia, and stipulations being, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two high contracting parties, anxious to remove from their commercial relations all kinds of ambiguity or motives of discussion, have agreed that the eighth, ninth, tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applicable either to the navigation and commerce above mentioned, nor consequently, to the exceptions in the general tariff of custom house duties, and in the regulations of navigation resulting therefrom, nor to the special advantages which are, or may be granted to the importation of tallow and candles from Russia, founded upon equivalent advantages granted by Russia on certain articles of importation from Sweden and Norway.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

**G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L.S.]**  
**J. J. APPLETON, [L.S.]**

And whereas the said Treaty and Separate Article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by HENRY CLAY, Secretary of

the said Treaty, and the said Separate Article, to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [L.S.] twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-second.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**  
By the President:  
**H. CLAY, Secretary of State.**

**CONSPIRACY IN COLOMBIA.**  
By an arrival from Carthagena, we learn that on the 25th Sept. a conspiracy broke out at Bogota, in which an attempt was made on the life of Bolivar. It appears that Gen. Santander, the vice president, was at the head of the conspiracy, and had brought over to his views a corps of artillery, and, with a gang of followers, they first made an attack on the prison, killed Col. Bolivar, and released Admiral Padilla. The rebels then proceeded late at night to the palace, where they rushed and uncounted first a young ensign, who defended himself, when Col. Ferguson, an Englishman, rushing to his aid, was shot on the spot. Bolivar hearing the noise, being then in his cabinet, rushed forward, but finding himself surrounded by enemies, retreated hastily to his cabinet, jumped out of a window and made his way to the bridge, plunged in the water and concealed himself for two hours, when the rebels supposing him drowned, returned shouting through the streets, "Death to the tyrant and long live Gen. Santander." Bolivar released himself from his unpleasant situation, threw himself into the barracks, headed the troops and attacked the rebel force, and completely routed them. Armed peasants entered the town and order was soon restored.

Col. Guerra has been already hanged. Santander and Padilla are in prison, preparing for the same fate, the judicial tribunals are active, and several of the ringleaders have been tried and shot.

**N. Y. Enquirer.**  
Bolivar has issued a proclamation taking into his own hands the entire reins of government, and the country generally seems satisfied, and attributes much of their troubles to Santander.

**Beet Root.**—At a dinner lately given at the town of Amiens to the King of France, there was placed on the table opposite his Majesty, an immense column composed of sugar manufactured from the beet roots at Franchiliers, near that town. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar; crystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal.

When one will not, two cannot quarrel.

**Important Trust Sale.**  
By virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

**One valuable tract of Land,** containing Five Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of Helton's Place, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

**Twelve Negroes,** Men, Women, and Children, all very likely

8 Horses, Stock of Cattle and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Riding Chair and Harness, 1 Still and Tub,

Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

**JOHN G. BLUM, Trustee.**  
Nov. 20th, 1827. 4930

**Le present Article Separe aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré mot à mot dans le traité signé aujourd'hui, et sera ratifié en même temps.**

En foi de quoi, nous soussignes, en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le present Article Separe, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes. Fait à Stockholm, le quatre Juillet, mil huit cent vingt sept.

**J. J. APPLETON, [L.S.]**  
**G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L.S.]**

State of the United States, and ROBERT M. STARKER, Colonel, Knight of the Order of the Sword, and Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, near the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now therefore, Be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty and Separate Article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

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# Salisbury

NOVEMBER 25, 1838.

## Jackson's Elected!

Rejoice, Columbia's sons! Ye patriot band!  
Jackson, your choice, has triumph'd o'er the land!  
By last Friday's mail, we received great and cheering news from the North and West. So decisive was the intelligence from New-York, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. in favor of the cause of Jackson and the people, that the Adams folks hereabouts were most woefully cast down and chop-fallen, and "gave up the ship;" they bit their lips through sheer disappointment; curs'd Jo. Gales and Pleasants for deceiving them with false hopes; burnt all of Elliott's "We the People," and Binns' Coffin Hand-bills, that remained on hand; and actually spoke in respectful terms of Gen. Jackson! Poor men; we could not, for our life, but compassionate them. "Now," (said they) "it is no use to contend any longer....we suppose the People must be right....we give it up." Well, we'll forgive them. We won't aggravate their grief by exulting over their fallen condition. We will try to learn magnanimity and forbearance from their defeat; while we will enjoy our victory with temperance and moderation.

The Editor of this paper, expecting to be absent from home, after this week, for a short time, has engaged a Gentleman of literary acquirements to attend to the Editorial department until his return. Under his controul, the paper may not exhibit quite as decided a political cast as though the Editor were at home; but our readers may expect an improvement in its literary and miscellaneous character.

**Duelling.**—A society has been formed in Camden, S. C. for the suppression of the murderous practice of duelling: it is called the anti-duelling association. Now is a favorable time to form such a society in Salisbury, while the sensibilities of the citizens are alive on the subject.

**Native Silk.**—A skein of beautiful native *Sewing Silk*, the product of worms reared this summer, by Mrs. G. Fisher, of this town, has been presented to us; and can be inspected at our office, by those who may have a curiosity to see and hear to what perfection the culture of the silk worm may be brought in this climate. Mrs. F. with a laudable zeal, has, by persevering efforts, succeeded in rearing a considerable number of worms the last summer, on the common mulberry; and has manufactured, from their product, some pounds of beautiful *Sewing Silk*. We hope that Mrs. Fisher's enterprise in so useful and delightful a vocation, will be emulated by other ladies; more especially, as it can be done without any considerable interference with their ordinary duties.

**Fire.**—A kitchen in the outskirts of this town, was burnt entirely to the ground, on Wednesday night last. The dwelling to which it was an appendage, was saved, principally by the exertions of Mr. Van Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier, and a worthy citizen of Rowan. The loss was trifling—and we hope it will be more than counterbalanced, by the renewed vigilance it will induce among our citizens, who needed something to arouse their dormant energies, and awaken them to a sense of their insecurity from the devouring element.

Owing to an error in the manner of publishing some of the public treaties, we have been obliged to republish them: they will so crowd our columns this and next week, that we deem it necessary to ask the indulgence of our readers, for these two weeks: After which, we hope to render our paper more interesting to the general reader. The rancor of the Presidential discussion will, in a good degree, have passed by: Jackson and President, the columns of news-

papers will be disburdened of heated political disquisitions, and partisans ceased of much bile: and harmony and plenty will be restored to the people and country.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

We have been favored, by our friends and correspondents, with the following returns of the Electoral Election in this state. Jackson's majority in the state will, in all probability, be upwards of twenty thousand votes:

	Jackson.	Adams.
Rowan	1197	311
Cabarrus	423	321
Mecklenburg	1195	376
Tredell	583	571
Davidson	949	234
Guilford	546	970
Orange	1050	493
Caswell	950	26
Buncombe	762	111
Burke	1314	211
Rutherford	1214	53
Haywood	933	3
Anson	701	491
Montgomery	564	331
Richmond	358	209
Chatham	647	429
Stokes	1189	215
Rockingham	989	110
Robeson	569	264
Franklin	630	82
Warren	532	83
Greene	Majority, 58	
Craven	564	599
Wayne	523	282
Cumberland	1291	518
Edgecombe	902	111
Columbus	300	57
Nash	454	27
Hertford	379	157
Northampton	372	224
Person	418	179
Bladen	284	24
	23,162	7,877

Jackson's majority . . . . . 15,285, in thirty three counties only, but little more than half the state.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### TO LAURA.

Ah! must we, then, believe the doom  
Whose whispered tidings oft we hear?  
Though still thy roses seem to bloom,  
The grave's dark angel hovers near.  
And thou art like the short-lived flower,  
That springs in autumn's treacherous ray,  
While chilling storms already lower,  
To bid its brightening tints decay.  
'Twere vain to doubt the stern decree  
Which reason tells us must be sooth:  
Thy day's, alas! will never see  
Beyond the earliest bound of youth.  
That airy-moulded form was ne'er  
Foredoomed to ills of lengthen'd years;  
Nor long the spirit breathing there  
To linger in this vale of tears:  
But thy pure soul was lent, awhile,  
To gladden with its tender light,  
Then vanish—like the fleeting smile  
Of moon-beam on a wintry night.  
Still thou art joyous as the lark,  
That hark with rapture to the dawn,  
Nor deem'st himself the destined mark  
Of fatal shaft already drawn.  
Smile on, then, with thy fervid eye,  
And let the cheek, and pallid brow,  
Nor heed the coming shaft: for why  
Should one so innocent as thou?  
The dewdrop sparkles, though the beam  
That hies a whirling to the skies:  
Smile on, then, to the last, nor dream  
That others look with fearful eyes.  
(Alas! all hopes are gone.)

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

We have been lucky enough to lay our hands on the following communication, in relation to the counterfeiters in Montgomery county, which got mislaid, soon after its receipt, among the wilderness of papers with which our office is filled; and we now most readily published it, more particularly as the same writer (we think) has published a communication in the "Journal" of this town, in which he is quite broad in his insinuations, and not very fastidious in his choice of terms. But here is the piece.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Mr. White:** Your paper of the 30th ultimo, contains a short notice of the apprehension and examination of three persons, namely, Lewis, Blakely, and Griffin, in Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, some short time past; charged with counterfeiting; and states, that "various implements for counterfeiting were found on them; but as they had no spurious money with them then, having probably hid it, they were very improperly discharged." From what source you derived your information, I know not; but I well know, and the people of Lawrenceville know, that the above statements are not facts, and I suspect must have been communicated for publication with a view of reflecting on the trial and examination before whom the trial and examination were had. The writer of these remarks was present, and heard the whole of the examination and testimony; and avers, that the facts were as follows: Those three persons were brought before two magistrates at Lawrenceville, upon a warrant charging them to be persons of ill fame, engaged in gambling and counterfeiting. They were searched and examined, with the utmost scrutiny, and there was no testimony adduced to support either charge. It was not proved that they had ever passed, or had in

their possession, a cent of counterfeit money, that they had been engaged in gambling, or that their conduct had been such as could subject them to the operation of the laws against vagrancy.

There was not found on them any 'implements for counterfeiting' which could be recognised as such. There were found in a trunk belonging to one of them, by the officer who arrested them, a small steel punch, two pieces of iron or steel of a conic form, without letters or impressions, about three inches long, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter at the large end; a small bottle of ink, and a small cutting instrument, somewhat in form of a horse fleam; but no instrument that could be identified by any person present, or by the magistrates, as used in counterfeiting. Your informant must have been better skilled in the art of counterfeiting than the magistrates or any other person present was, to have been able to pronounce them "implements for counterfeiting." With all his acumen, he might have as properly considered them instruments used by a gunsmith or any other artist, as by a counterfeiter. Neither was there any proof made of any circumstances calculated to produce such a conviction of their guilt, as would have justified their commitment, unless the magistrates had assumed powers not given them by law, and which would have been suited only for the exercise of a Spanish court of inquisition; consequently the magistrates could not have done otherwise than discharge them.

There was no proof of the existence of such an establishment in Montgomery as mentioned in your paper of the 30th ult; neither was it proved on trial that there had been any more than two such bills passed in the county; which, as appeared in evidence, had been passed by William Hurley, who had previously to that time removed. Yet, strange to tell, a gentleman of the bar, a few days after this, in our superior court, on the trial of Griffin, for an assault, stated in his place, that Montgomery county was inundated with counterfeit money! We back-woods-men of Montgomery, who seem to share so largely in the sympathies of certain officers of gentry, have no knowledge of the existence of such facts. On the contrary, we believe, and it is believed by gentlemen who are acquainted with our circulating medium, and that of other counties, too, that there is as little counterfeit passing in Montgomery as any other county in the state.

It is submitted to your candor, to decide whether this communication should not receive publicity through your paper, and thereby do an act of justice to men whose conduct has been misrepresented.

P. W.

**Montgomery, Oct. 10, 1838.**  
[On the above we will remark, that the article in our paper of the 30th Sept. relative to the notorious counterfeiters, Lewis, Griffin, and Blakely, was written by the Editor, on the information of a highly respectable citizen of Montgomery, whose veracity we feel as safe in confiding in, as we should in that of the popular gentleman, who seems so strangely to suppose that somebody besides the Editor was the author of our article—and that that somebody was prompted to write the piece from sheer jealousy that the popular gentleman's "favor among the people" would interfere with his (Mr. Somebody's) "devised wishes" in relation to the Presidency, no doubt. Now to disturb the mind of this gentleman (who thinks he "possesses in a high degree" the confidence of the people) of the suspicions which hang around it, as he is now doubtless greatly bothered with other weighty matters, we will assure him, that no person but the Editor and his workmen, saw the article in question, till it was published in the Carolinian.

As to the expression in our article, so much complained of, that the counterfeiters were "improperly discharged by the examining magistrates," we will repeat what we have before said, that it was not our intention, nor that of our informant, to cast censure on the justices for discharging the villains, for it was the opinion of most of those we conversed with on the subject, that the evidence was defective; but so strong and general were the suspicions abroad against these men, and so well satisfied in their own minds were the people of the neighborhood, that they were counterfeiters and swindlers, and some people had suffered from the villainy of the rascals, that it was the opinion of most of the respectable citizens in the neighborhood, as well as of the Solicitor, and the presiding Judge of the superior court, that it was unfortunate, for the ends of justice, that these depredators on the honest part of community were let loose again, or, which is the same thing, that they were "improperly discharged." It is notorious now, that they were, and had been for some time, engaged in the nefarious business of counterfeiting bank notes, on various banks, particularly the U. S. Bank, and the State Bank of N. C. With the exception of Griffin, who is either in jail, or held to bail, they have fled, leaving some of their implements, paper, ink, &c. behind. A large quantity of the paper on which they print their spurious bills was left behind; we have seen some of it, as well as many of the bills they manufactured from it. And we would here again caution our fellow-citizens abroad, to beware of these villains and swindlers: they have too often slipped through the fingers of justice, and too long

reposed on the credulity of the misinformed part of the community. It is hoped that the iron grasp of the law may soon arrest them in their lawless course, and give protection and security to the community.]

**New York.**—Our last news from this state, are of the 13th inst. The New-York Enquirer of that date, gives authentic returns of the election of eighteen Jackson Electors, with a good chance of two more; which, with the two to be chosen by the Electoral college, will give us twenty certain, with a probability of 22. Van Buren is elected Gov'r. by from 20000 to 25000 majority over Judge Thompson. But amidst the triumphant success of the cause of Jackson and Reform, in that state, we regret that Mr. Noah should have been defeated for Sheriff of the city: owing to a schism in the Jackson party, a Mr. Shaw, a Jackson man, was elected. Maj. Noah was the first to espouse the cause of Jackson in that state; and has battled with the enemy most manfully, and deserves to be rewarded. Now that the cause he so ably sustained, has been triumphant, we hope he may be remembered.

Messrs. C. C. Cambreleng, G. C. Verplanck, and C. P. White, have been elected members of Congress from the city of New-York, by upwards of 3000 majority.

**New Jersey** has gone against us by a considerable majority. Corruption, falsehood and money, were the agents used by the Administration, to carry their ticket. We are sorry to hear it, for we had expected better things of her. But she will repent it; and, we hope, do better next time.

**Maryland.**—We have certain information of the election of five Electors in this state; and expect one or two more.

**Ohio,** beyond all dispute, has given her vote to the people's candidate. Even the Richmond Whig says: "From the most probable sources, we think the Jackson ticket has prevailed (in Ohio) by 4000 majority." So the vote of that state is settled.

In Kentucky, as far as heard from, the Jackson gain over what Maj. Barry, the Jackson candidate for Governor, received, is so large, there is no longer any doubt but what Gen. Jackson will receive the electoral vote of that state, by about 5000 majority. Besides, the Richmond Whig gives up that state too.

**From Indiana,** we have only partial returns, which are very favourable. There is but little question about her vote: she will go with all the rest of the western states—for the Old Hero.

**Louisiana** has voted, but we have no intelligence of the result; we hope, and believe, however, that she has showed her gratitude for her deliverer, by giving her Electoral vote to him. If so, Jackson will receive 178 votes, to Adams 83.

**A Star in the East.**—Well done, Major! Mr. Churchill, the Jackson candidate for Elector in the Cumberland district, state of Maine, has been elected over his Adams opponent, by a majority of 173 votes! This is poaching on the Royal Manoeuvres! Is rebellion in King John 2d's own household!

**New Hampshire.**—The vote of this state, is a very close one, and yet doubtful: returns from 164 townships, give Adams about 20,000, and Jackson 18 or 19,000, leaving Adams about 1900 ahead.

**Among the other phasing intelligence** which reached us by the last mail, is the contradiction of the death of the Hon. Sam'l D. Ingham: he has passed the crisis of his disease, and is slowly recovering.

**Georgia.**—The legislature of this state, convened on the 2d inst: Mr. Stocks was elected speaker of the senate; and Mr. Hudson, speaker of the lower house.

Mr. Cobb has resigned his seat in the U. S. senate: O. H. Prince, Esq. has been elected to supply Mr. Cobb's vacant term, till the 4th of March next; and the late Gov. Geo. M. Troup, has been elected for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

**POSTSCRIPT.**—We learn verbally from Raleigh, that Mr. Speight has been chosen Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Macon has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate; and Gov'r. Fredell is a candidate to fill the vacancy. We have heard of no opposition to Gov'r. Branch's re-election to the U. S. Senate, his present term expiring on the 4th of March next. Mr. Dew is re-chosen one of the Engraving Clerks in the Legislature.

## THE MARKETS.

**Fayetteville, Nov. 12.**—Cotton, 32 a 8 90; Reef, fresh in market, 3a 5 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 36 to 40; flour, 4 a 44; whiskey, 30 a 35. United States bank notes, 2 to 24 per cent. premium.  
**Charleston, Nov. 15.**—Upland cotton 9 a 10; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; bees wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.—North Carolina bills, 3 to 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 14 to 14 1/2 per cent. do.  
**Barnes.**—Within three days past more than 4000 bales of Cotton have reached this market; and the impression is that the price may be a little depressed.  
**Liverpool, Oct. 4.**—Cotton.—The import this week is 19,593 bales, and the sales 12,570 bags at steady and improving prices, viz. New Orleans 6a 8 1/2; 900 Alabama, 5 3/4 a 6 3/4.  
**Flour.**—There was quite a bustle in the New-York Grain and Flour market on Friday, 7th inst. 8a 10,000 bushels of Virginia Wheat were sold at \$1.14 a bushel. Sales of Western Canal Flour were made at \$9.624; best brands at 9.874, and it was said, contracts for subsequent delivery were made at 89.

**New-York, Nov. 7.**—Cotton, upland, 94 to 114; cotton bagging, hemp 20 to 21, cotton 104 a 14; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia, 4; Darien, same.

## Books, at half Price.

**THE** Stock of Books on hand, belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, d. cd. & Co. in Salisbury, is now offered for sale at the one-half of the customary retail price, cash, to close the business of the estate. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call as early as convenient. **ELIZA ALLEN-MORGAN, Agent.**  
November 23, 1838.

## Married.

In Stokes county, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Moore, of Guilford county, Alexander B. Deering, Esq. of Rockingham, to Miss Ruth M. Rodgers, daughter of the Widow Rodgers of Stokes county.

In the Forks, Rowan county, on the 18th inst. by L. R. Rose, Esq. Mr. James Frost, to Miss Mary Cook, daughter of Capt. John Cook.

Died, on the evening of Sunday, the 16th inst. Miss Laura M. Troy, aged 18 years and 1 month. Her disease was consumption; and she suffered much during the last three or four months of her life; which she endured with great patience and fortitude. She returned, about 3 months before her death, from Philadelphia, where she had been pursuing her studies, with great success, for the two preceding years. Her acquirements were such as are rarely attained at her age. But neither acquirements, fortune, the affection of parents, nor the power of medicine, can stay the arrest of death, as is clearly evinced in this event. Religion alone can triumph over death. It will be gratifying to all her friends to know that she expressed a hope in the Saviour, and died with composure.

Communicated.

## Boot and shoe Making.

### THOMAS MULL, JR.

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that having purchased Mr. John Dickson's Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making Boots and Shoes, of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kind of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting.

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. *Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1838.*

## Salisbury Medical & Drug

**W. E. WILLY & CO.** have just received from New-York, a very valuable addition to their former stock of MEDICINES; which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, low for cash, or approved credit.

The following are some of the articles they received:

Sulphate of Quinine;  
Oil of Sassafras;  
" Nutmeg;  
" Cloves;  
" Rose;  
" Wintergreen;  
" Canton;  
" Prunella Acid;  
Hill's Trusses; Hugh's do.;  
Stockholm's do.; Maroon's Snuff;  
Scotch Snuff; Essence of Mustard;  
Fancy Snuff Boxes;  
A fresh supply of Sedgitz's Soda Powders;  
Winter-strained Lamp Oil, &c. &c.  
N. B. Those persons whose accounts have been some time standing, will please to call and settle the same, as soon as may be convenient.  
*Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1838.* 42

## Coach Making Business.

**BROWN & HARRIS** having formed a partnership in the above business, respectfully inform the citizens of the town of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have removed their Coach Making Establishment to the building formerly occupied by Jacob Rider, Esq. as a store, three doors east of the Court House, on Main street; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a style equal if not superior to any ever done in the place. They have on hand, and will continue to make,

Carriages, Gigs, and Sulkeys, of all descriptions, to order; or sell on accommodating terms to any person wishing to purchase. From somewhat long experience in their line, and most strict attention to business, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize them. REPAIRS, of every description, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. **NATHAN BROWN, GEO. M. HARRIS.**  
*Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1838.* 42

N. B. Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, a Boy that can come well recommended, not under 16, nor exceeding 18 years of age. **BROWN & HARRIS.**

## WANTED

FOR the balance of the year, a Female Servant, want, between the age of 12 and 15 years. To one that can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor of this paper. *Nov. 24th, 1838.* 243

## 225,000 acres of LAND FOR SALE!!

**T**HE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood, in the State of North Carolina on the waters of Swannano, French Broad, Tuckasee and Oconulufy Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suit the convenience of purchasers, except one tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. **JAS. COOK, Agent.**  
*Nov. 14th, 1838.* 42



### To Physicians.

FOR Sale, the best country situation for a Physician in the Western part of North Carolina. The farm and buildings are small, but remarkably neat, comfortable, and convenient; and is situated in an excellent neighborhood. Terms will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of this paper. *Nov. 10th, 1878.*

### Lost or Mistaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON. *August 30th, 1878.*

### TAILOR'S SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances and the public, that he has commenced the

#### Tailoring Business

in the town of Salisbury, in the New Shop on the cross street next door to Mr. Murphy's Store, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New-York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices. *WADE H. HAMPTON.* *Nov. 14, 1878.*

### WAGONERS.

#### DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON FARM, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Board Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers. A plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. *Fayetteville, 1st April, 1878.*

### To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale by E. WILLEY & Co. *Salisbury, June 10th, 1878.*

### Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. *Jan. 24, 1878.*

### Wanted to Purchase.

ONE or two likely NEGRO WOMEN, who are good House Servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to WM. H. SLAUGHTER. *Salisbury, Nov. 7th, 1878.*

### Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail. SPUN CORROS. Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. *Salisbury, May 5, 1878.*

### SALE!

ON Tuesday, the 25th of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd, in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county.

18 likely NEGRO men, women and children; Several head Horses; 500 or 600 bushels of Corn; 10,000 or 15,000 weight of COTTON; A valuable Library of Medical and Miscellaneous Books;

Real Estate, Hays, and Poultry; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The sale will continue from day to day, till completed. Terms made known on the day of sale. *E. BENEZER MOORE, Auctioneer.* *Rowan county, Oct. 21st, 1878.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Moore, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

### Committed to the Jail

On Monday morning, on the 10th day of this month, a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

*JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.* *Oct. 17, 1878. [39] of Mecklenburg county.*

### Committed to Jail

In Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst, a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Peggro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 22 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. *F. SLATER, Sheriff.* *Sept. 8th, 1878.*

### Factorage and Commission

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf, where his services will be usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jas. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

*HENRY W. CONNER.* *Charleston, S. C. 828 131st*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### RUM.

The following poetry, copied from the Hingham Gazette, is no mean proof of the rich expressiveness of our language. It may be a question in philology, whether as many significant and appropriate phrases can be accumulated on any pleasing subject or virtuous object. If not the reason may be one founded in nature, that, in this wide world, we need the language of reprehension more than that of commendation. The writer of the following graphic poetry is Mr. William Brown, a worthy and industrious young gentleman of Malden, whose talents are successfully employed in the instruction of youth. "O, thou invisible spirit of rum! if thou hadst no name by which to know thee, we would call thee—Devil!" *SHAKESPEARE.*

Let thy devotee extol thee,  
And thy wondrous virtues sum,  
But the worst of names I'll call thee,  
O, thou hydra monster RUM!

Pain-de-maker, visage-bloater,  
Health-corrupter, idler's mate;  
Mischievous breeder, vice promoter,  
Credit-spoiler, devil's bait.

Alms-house-builder, pauper-maker,  
Trust-betrayer, sorrow's source;  
Pocket-emptier, Sabbath-breaker,  
Conscience stifler, guilt's recourse.

Nerve-enfeebler, system-shatterer,  
Thirst-increaser, vagrant thief;  
Cough-producer, treacherous flatterer,  
Mind-bedauber, mock relief.

Business-hinderer, spleen-instiller,  
Woe-begetter, friendship's bane;  
Anger-inciter, bride-well filler,  
Debt-involver, toper's chain.

Memory-drowner, honor-wrecker,  
Judgment-warper, blue-faced quack;  
Feud-beginner, ragged-decked,  
Strife-kindler, fortune's wreck.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,  
Blood-polluter, specious snare;  
Mistake-creator, man-tranformer,  
Hond-and-son, gambler's fare.

Speech-bewilderer, heading-bringer,  
Vital's burner, death's fire;  
Riot-mover, flesh-and-finger,  
Discord-kindler, misery's wire.

Sinews-robber, worth-depriver,  
Strength-subducer, hideous foe;  
Reason-thwarter, fraud contriver,  
Money-waster, nation's woe.

Vice-seducer, joy-dissipator,  
Peace-disurber, blackguard guest;  
Sloth-inculcator, liver-wrecker,  
Brain-distracter, hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler, strength-emptier,  
Strong man spawler, fatal drop;  
Temult-raiser, venom-sutter,  
Wrath-inciter, coward's drop.

Pain-inflicter, eyes-inflamer,  
Heart-corrupter, folly's nurse;  
Secret-babbler, body-mainer,  
Thrift-defeater, laithsome curse.

Wit-destroyer, joy-impairer,  
Scandal-dealer, foul-mouthed scourge;  
Senses-blunter, youth ensnarer,  
Crime-inventor, ruin's verge.

Virtue-blower, base-deceiver,  
Rage-displayer, wit's delight;  
Noise-exciter, stomach-heaver,  
Falschod-spreader, scorpion's bite.

Quarrel-plotter, rage-discharger,  
Giant-conqueror, wasteful way;  
Chin-caruncle, tongue-enlarger,  
Malice-venter, death's broad way.

Tempest-scatterer, window-smasher,  
Death-drummer—hell's dire drink;  
Ravenous murderer, wind-pipe slasher,  
Drunkard's lodging—meat and drink.

*CU. E.*

The Beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart, although not a native of France, was considered as worthy of being ranked among French poets.—The following is given as a specimen of her poetry:

Delightful France—I bid thee now farewell,  
To my heart dearer than my tongue can tell,  
Scene of my early youth and infant plays,  
Dear France, farewell—farewell my happy days!

The bark that bears me from thy cherished shore,  
Fades out my loves, but it can do no more;  
One half my soul still fondly lingers there,  
And I can give it to thy tender care.

The other, formed to memory, dwells with me,  
And dedicates itself to thoughts on thee.

The following lines on the late turn out for better feed by the students of Yale College, are from the Village Record:

Ha! lads of Yale! young geniuses just budding,  
Much less intent on Plutarch than on pudding,  
What cultivated tastes do you exhibit!  
Unmatched you stand, in epicurean merit.

To canvass backs than canvass books more prone,  
Preferring Bacchus' fount to Helicon,  
Live like Lycurgus! twice to be undone:  
Black broth! O Styx! like Acheron you shun!

Sup like Luculus in the Apollo! "Yes,"  
Methinks I hear you cry—"Sure that were bliss!"

Of Anthony and Cleopatra's fate,  
You care not half so much as what they ate:  
The cook that roasts the wild-boar to a turn,  
For him what raptures in your bosoms burn!

Much you prefer to scan a loin of beef,  
Than line of Virgil, though of hardy the chief;  
A pint of ale to point of epigram. (ham)  
To smoke dried authors choose a smoke dried

You deem it wiser to discuss roast goose,  
Than gravest problem-sophists can produce:  
Ours less than that, Orotolans admire,  
Prefer the scullion's to the poet's fire!

No ancient study deem you so divine,  
As Lucrine oysters and Falernian wines:  
You better like the digest of tit-bits,  
Than modern digests, or Ausonian wits!

Receipts for cooking to receipts prefer,  
Pan-acea to paucities—of the Emperor:  
A completed youths' above despoir rules,  
The bane of College joys—the curse of schools!

Detested like old feral or birch—  
Arouse and leave your teachers in the lurch,  
And on your flag, emblazon from this date,  
"A full grand belly—though an empty pate."

*Who has not a good tongue, ought to have good hands.*

*Sticks makes a fool seem wise*

### REVIVAL IN WASHINGTON CITY

An interesting work of grace has commenced, we hope in the city of Washington, in the first Presbyterian church. We learn from a correspondent that a four days meeting of an unusually interesting character, was closed there on Monday night. The Sabbath afternoon was spent in the communion service. Upwards of twenty were added to the church. The season was solemn and deeply interesting. Some farther account of this work, may be expected hereafter: At present it is not thought advisable to say more.

*Visiter.*

**Human Life.**—A variety of curious calculations have lately been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c., in Paris, during the eighteenth century. It appears, that the average age of marriage was, of men, about twenty-nine years and three quarters—for women, about twenty-four years and three quarters; and that the average age of parents, at the birth of a son, was for women, about thirty-three years and a quarter—for men, about thirty-three years and a quarter. It follows that there were nearly three generations in Paris during the last century. It is a remarkable fact, that this estimate coincides with that of the Greeks in their chronological tables.

**Remarks by an Amateur and a Judge.**

It is remarkable that a person who writes generally with accuracy (Lawrence on the Horse) should commit such a blunder as to say that Childers in running 3 miles and 1413 yards in 6 minutes and 40 seconds in 1871-2-3 feet in a second of time, nearly at the rate of one mile in a minute. He moved only at the rate of 50 feet 2 inches and 37-100 parts of an inch, in a second, which is equal to 1003 yards and 95-100 of a yard in a minute, only 123 yards and 95-100 more than half a mile in a minute.

If Firetail and Pumpkin ran a mile in 1 minute 4 seconds and a half (which is hardly creditable) they ran much faster than Childers in the races mentioned in this book. Allowance, however, must be made for the difference of speed in running a long and a short course—and also allowance should be made for the advantage of measuring a straight course, as was the race between Firetail and Pumpkin. Childers at the race before mentioned would have run 4 miles in 7 minutes in less than a second, which is nearly half a mile faster than our best horses.

His race over the Beacon course 4 miles and 358 yards in 7 1-2 minutes, was at the rate of 49 feet 3 inches and 21-26 of an inch in a second of time. At the rate of 4 miles in 7 minutes 8 seconds and 2338-10000 of a second. Weight not mentioned: probably 10 stone.

*[From the London Mechanics' Magazine.]*

#### BOYS' MARBLES.

Sir—If not in consistent with the plan of your work, may I ask the nature of the composition, if it is a composition, of the common marbles which boys play with? It is a very commonly received notion that such marbles, as they are termed, are actually stones picked up on a shingle beach, and placed in loose bags secretly to the arms of windmill sails in Holland, where, by the constant rotary motion, of the sails, the stones obtain, by this attrition, the perfect spherical form, in which they are sold as Dutch toys. Some assert that the white ones, which the boys term alives and bases, are actually marble, and turned in a lathe. Others suppose they are made of clay, and baked as brick; but they require a blow to fracture them greater than any English pottery or brick could bear. They are impervious, besides, to water, without being glazed, which no brick are; that I ever saw, in modern days. What ever may be the process by which they are manufactured, it is known to so few of your readers that its description will assuredly entertain them, generally, and particularly, your humble servant. A

The New York Evening Post reports a case in the superior court of that city, of which the following is the material part:

**Cornell and Wing vs. Lovett.**—Lovett, in the regular course of business, but after bank hours, drew and passed a check of \$1000. The next day, between ten and eleven o'clock, the bank on which the check was drawn stopped payment, and the above suit was afterwards brought. On the trial, it was proved that Lovett had ample funds in bank, and that if the check had been presented in time it would have been paid. The counsel of Lovett moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that no presentation of the check had been proved; but the court denied the motion, and ruled that under the circumstances of the case, proof of presentation was not necessary.

### Archbishop Cheverus.—The Election

of this distinguished individual, to the Roman Church, has been rapid though well merited. He came to this country, from England, after the flight of the French priests from revolutionary France, and performed the duties of pastor of the Catholic church at Boston, with unostentatious fidelity and diligence. He received the appointment of first Bishop of that diocese, and his exemplariness, learning, and catholicism, gave evidence that he was eminently qualified for the post, and was even capable of adorning a still higher station. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance for several years, and always regretted that a man of his capacity, knowledge, liberality, and independence, should not have been numbered with the Protestant church. He associated with Protestants, and seemed to be devoid of all narrow sectarian prejudices. When a person once enquired of him how he could conscientiously cultivate intimacy with those his church usually deemed heretics, he replied, "do you think I would form so many friendships among Protestants on earth? I thought they would be dissolved by death?" The health of Bishop Cheverus being somewhat impaired, and a residence in a milder climate having been recommended, the King of France, at the suggestion, we believe, of the French minister to this country, appointed him Bishop of Montauban.—The Protestants, who are numerous in this diocese, felt no jealousy that a prelate of so much mildness and liberality should be appointed to this See. But his American parishioners, and the many warm friends of the Bishop felt much regret at his translation. They petitioned the French monarch earnestly that he might remain, but in vain. Bishop Cheverus considered it his duty to obey the will of his sovereign, and prepared to take a reluctant and probably final leave of his Catholic and Protestant friends in the United States.

The day previous to his departure the writer of this overtook him, as he was walking several miles into the country to bid adieu to a beloved parishioner, and invited him to take a seat in his gig. On intimating to him that soon he would have greater means at command than the poverty of the Roman church in this country allowed, he replied, "I shall return to France very poor; with only one servant and a single Louis d'or, I shall go to Paris; I shall throw myself at the feet of my King; he has insisted upon my returning, and he must take care of me." He bade farewell to America, where he had lived upwards of thirty years, with unaffected grief; and his departure was accompanied with the regrets and tears of numerous friends. On the coast of France he came near being shipwrecked. When the passengers and crew were in consternation at the prospect of speedy death, Bishop Cheverus was administering consolation, and preparing them for the worst. And when Providence graciously interposed, and brought them safe to land, they followed the Bishop to the church, where he affectionately addressed them, and offered thanksgiving to God. After being favorably received by the King, and having been a short time happily situated in his diocese, a vacancy occurred, and the Bishop of Montauban was promoted to be Archbishop of Bordeaux, and was at the same time created a Peer of France. He has continued a correspondence with many friends in this country, and speaks of our institutions, improvements, and privileges with deep interest. The last report respecting him is that the Pope has given him a Cardinal's hat. We hope it is true; and should rejoice if a prelate of such an enlightened mind, of such a catholic disposition, and of so much apostolical meekness, yet lives to wear the tiara. We do not believe there has been his superior in the office of the Holy See since the days of Gangannelli. In contrasting the poor and humble duties of a parish priest with faithfulness, with the station, eloquence, and grandeur of "His Eminence," now in his native land, loaded with honors, and exerting a wide influence,—one cannot but be struck with the mutability of human things, and the course of that Providence who in his own good pleasure, "lifteth up the meek, and casteth the staked down to the ground."

*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Who looks not before, finds himself behind;

### ITEMS.

John Jay, of New-York, is the only surviving member of the first American Congress, that of 1774. Charles Carroll, of Maryland, is the only one remaining of the Congress of 1776, that adopted the Declaration of Independence. James Madison, of Virginia, is (it is believed) the only surviving member of the National Convention of 1787, which formed the Constitution of the United States.

The Hon. James Kent, the late and justly celebrated Chancellor of the State of New-York, has published volume 3d of his excellent *Commentaries on American Law*. The present volume was found insufficient to complete his original plan, which it is now intended to accomplish in a fourth, wherein the doctrine of real estate will be fully treated, and a general Index to the whole work, included. This continuation of the labours of the able jurist is distinguished by the same amplitude of research, nice discrimination, clearness of development and intrinsic force of authority, which recommend the antecedent parts of his extensive enterprise.

**Discovery Ship.**—We learn from the New York American, that the sloop of war Peacock, which has been rebuilt for the purpose of being employed under the command of some one of our distinguished Naval officers, as a discovery ship in the South Seas, is now ready, waiting for her officers and men.

It is remarkable, that while frost appeared in South Carolina as early as the 7th Oct. there was none at Quebec until the 14th. At the latter place, apple trees had blossomed a second time, there had been a second crop of strawberries, and a second crop of raspberries were nearly ripe. On the 14th and 15th there were light falls of snow.

We received this morning, by mail, we know not from whom a sheet of wrapping paper, manufactured from rye straw. It seems quite equal in strength, and superior in flexibility, to the paper commonly used for the same purpose. As the material is abundant and in no great demand, the price, we suppose, is low.

#### Philadelphia Chron.

Wrapping paper and Pasteboards from Oat straw, are made at the paper mill of Mr. Shyrook of Chambersburg, Pa. which are represented to be very superior in quality.

The Court of King's Bench (L. C.) have decided, that a Canadian of French extraction, has a right to be sued in the French Language.

The last New England Farmer states, that sweet potatoes were never so abundant in that part of the country as they have been this season. Some of them which grew from slips, purchased at the seed store, in Boston, have yielded one bushel to five hills, while the common potatoe planted side by side, yielded only one bushel to thirty hills.

A letter from Alachua, Florida, to the editor of the St. Augustine Herald, mentions the discovery of one of the "greatest Mineral Springs that ever was seen," not excepting the Saratoga Springs in the state of New-York.

A turnip measuring three feet three and a half inches in circumference, and weighing, exclusive of tops, nineteen pounds, was recently exhibited at Bath, Maine.

A Buck weighing 170 pounds nett, was shot in Washington county, Md., a few days since. This is the largest Deer ever shot in these parts, so says the Torch Light.

It has been agreed says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, shall be the King of Netherlands.

**Extraordinary Fecundity.**—According to naturalists, the queen bee lays about 12,000 eggs in two months, and in five generations one aphid may be the progenitor of 5,904,900 descendants. But even this fecundity is nothing to that of the white ant, which lays 211,449,600 eggs in a year!

From a statistical account drawn up by order of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, it appears that in the County of Halifax, there are 46,528 inhabitants; 92,776 acres of land in cultivation; 62,268 bushel of wheat annually produced; 194,257 bushels of other grain; 797,868 bushels of potatoes; 40,479 tons of hay; there are in the county 4,529 horses; 29,466 horned cattle; 33,607 sheep; 24,023 swine.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Sept. 21, states that on the day previous, at 3 o'clock, A. M. a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in that place.

**Tortoise Shell.**—The South Islanders are said to suspend the live tortoise over a fire, kindled immediately after it is taken, until the heat loosens the shell so that it can be easily removed. The animal, thus stripped and defenceless, is set at liberty, to re-enter its native elements. If caught afterwards it is said to be subjected to the same process, but that it produces a very thin shell.